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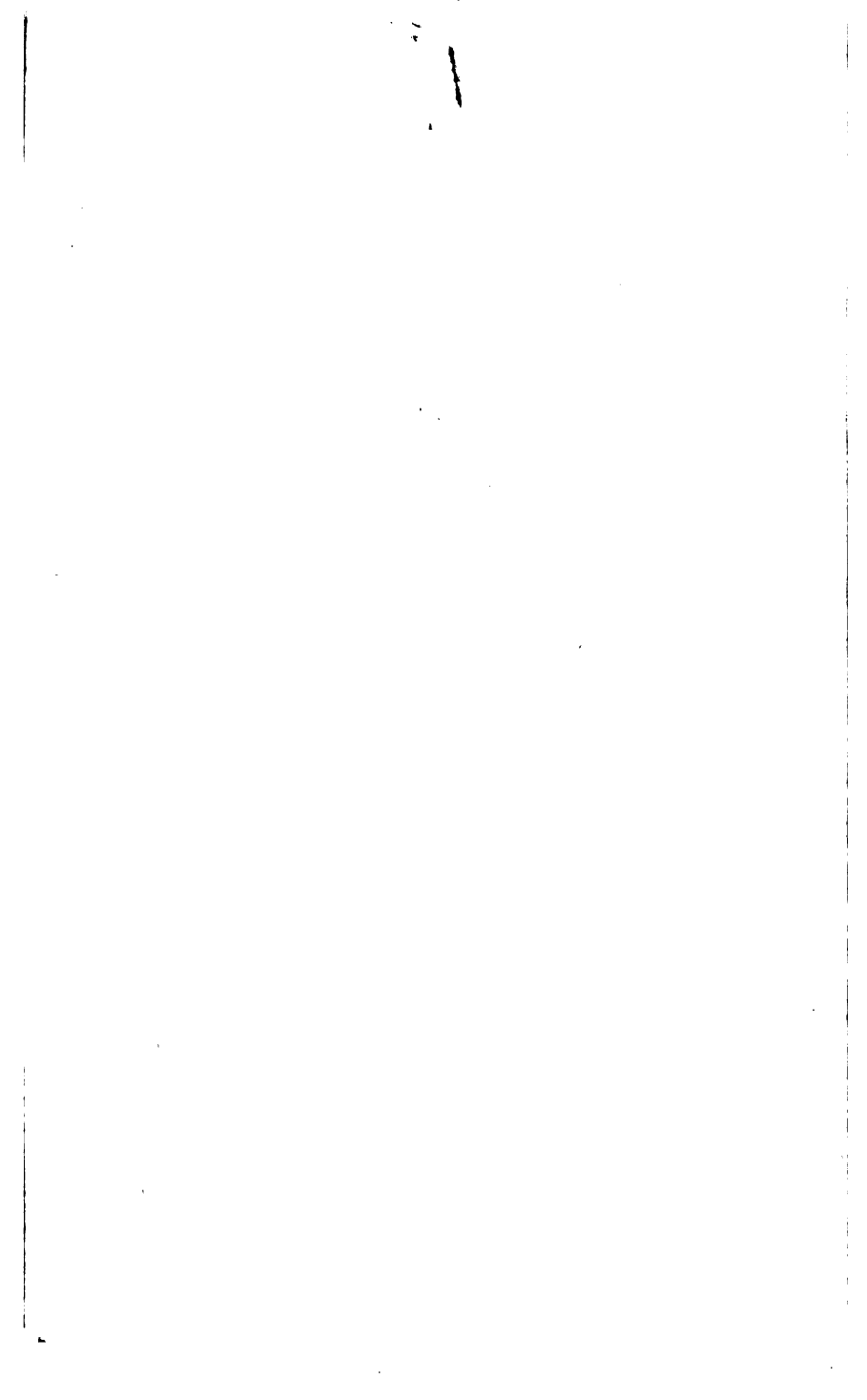
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21



## **HISTORICAL NARRATION.**

1. *Phragmites australis* (Cav.) Trin. ex Steud. (Common reed)

10



# HISTORICAL NARRATION

Of certain Events that took place in  
the Kingdom of Great Britain in  
the month of July, in the year  
of our Lord 1553.

WRITTEN BY P. V.

*Petro Martire Vermigli* 1500-1562, Swiss scholar

*Now first reprinted from the Latin.*

LONDON:

BELL AND DALDY, FLEET STREET.

1865.

DA  
345  
V53  
1865



T. Richards, 37, Great Queen Street.

Re-laxing. At 100

**Abstract**



**E**WARD the 6th died in his 16th year, as it was said of consumption ; but the public had no satisfactory knowledge of the fact ; and a feeling existed amongst many persons who knew him, that his death was caused or accelerated by unfair means. Certainly there were circumstances, though barely hinted at by contemporary writers, that justified suspicion. His guardian, the Duke of Northumberland, being very ambitious and, as it appears, having a hope that he might contrive to place one of his own family on the throne, became a marked object by those who favoured the legitimate line of succession. P. V., the writer of this tract, was one of them ; he boldly ascribes the king's death to the agency of the duke, by violent means.

means, poison, or the dagger.\* Under this impression, and knowing he would be proscribed as a traitor by the next ruler, whether the duke or Queen Mary, he took the opportunity to depart immediately to Germany, where he forthwith published such particulars as he had gathered relating to the life of Edward, and his own opinion thereupon.

The Latin tract of P. V. came into the possession of Mr. Rodd, who never saw or heard of any other copy. As he was curious to know its contents, he gave it to Mr. J. B. Inglis, who translated it for him, believing that he intended to print it. Mr. Rodd died without carrying out this intention, and it has now fallen into the hands of the present editor.

Our researches about the true name of the writer who signed P. V. have appeared in No. XXII of the *Bibliophile Illustré*, p. 113; we there surmised that Peter Vermilly, alias Peter Martyr, was most likely

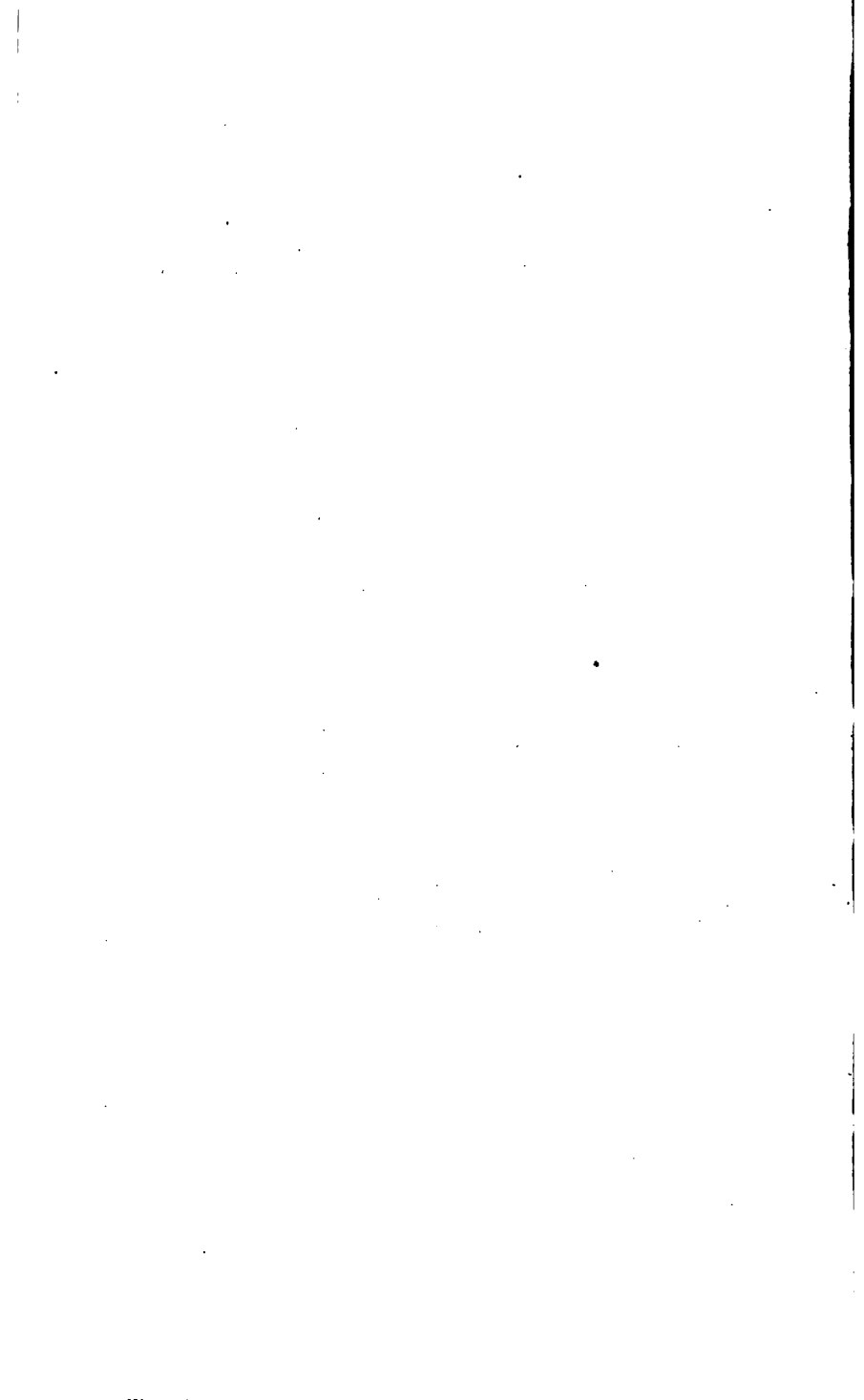
\* H. Holland, in the *Hermologia Anglica*, Lond. 1620, p. 26, merely says that Edward the VIth "*ex ista vita decessit (non sine suspitione veneni.*") A. Chalmers, *Biographical Dictionary*, vol. XIII, p. 31, does not go so far, but he relates the very suspicious circumstance that the physicians of Edward were dismissed by the Earl of Northumberland's advice, and the young king was entrusted to the hands of an ignorant woman, who undertook to restore him to health in a very short time.

the

the author of this tract. Indeed, in the year 1553, Vermilly was in England, where he had been called as early as 1547 to fill the chair of divinity at the University of Oxford. He left England of his own accord in 1553, which coincides with what is said in the tract, and settled, after a short sojourn in Flanders and Strasburg, first at Augsburg, then at Zurich, where he died in 1562.

Whoever may be the author of the *Narratio Historica*, the fact of his assumptions upon the death of Edward the 6th being confirmed by the suspicions hinted at, and all the circumstances mentioned by contemporary writers, is, as we deem, a sufficient justification of the reprint and English translation of this valuable historical document being now brought before the public. There is also a German translation of this tract, apparently by the original writer and by the same printer, a copy of which is now in the possession of Mr. Inglis.

J. PH. BERJEAU.



NARRATIO  
HISTORICA VI-  
CISSITVDINIS RERVVM,  
quæ in inclyto Britanniæ Regno  
acciderunt, Anno Domini  
1553. Mense Iulio.

Scripta à P. V.



1553.





# NARRATIO HISTORICA VICIS-

fitudinis, rerum quæ in inclyto Britan-  
niæ Regno acciderunt, Anno 1553.

Mense Iulio scripta à

P. V.



D V A R D V S vi.  
Angliæ, Franciæ, etc.  
Rex Anno Christi  
Saluatoris 1553. æ-  
tatis 16. regni sui  
septimo, Pridie no-  
nas Iulias dicitur in  
fata concessisse. De  
cuius obitu etsi su-

bornati putantur, qui dicerent, infirmi-  
tate naturæ ac morbo eum nescio quo  
extinctum esse, superant tamen iactatæ  
passim suspitiones, uel ueneno quodam  
lento, & multo ante præbito paulatim  
absumptum, uel etiam, cum uenenum  
tardius expectatione cupiditateque par-  
ricidarum operaretur, ui ac ferro clam  
peremptum ab ijs, qui non solum in-

A ij uete-

ueterato quodam sed diu diffimulato laborassent odio Henrici viij. eiusque liberorum, sed etiam uel successionis in regno ius ipsi opinionis errore sibi finxissent, uel eiusdem per fas nefasue arripiendi spem insaciabili quadam dominandi cupiditate iamdudum ante animis deuorassent. Tanti facinoris cum suspicio tum fama præcipua est penes Ioannem Dudleum Northumbriæ Ducem, Cuius pater ab Henrico viij. genitore Eduardi vi. capite truncatus fuerat, & filius hoc tempore Gulfherdus coniugem haberet Ioannam Mariæ, quæ soror minima natu Henrici viij. fuit, ex filia Francisca neptem. Is Ioannes Dudleus post suum patrem capitali supplicio affectum, cum potissima etiam hæreditatis pars Fisco regio adiudicata esset, destitutus successionem & rerum & dignitatis paternæ, militiæ potissimum sese dedit, in quo uitæ genere cum Gallico Scoticoque bellis, editis aliquot præclaris facinoribus uirum præ cæteris strenuum sese probasset, inno-

innotescens passim, & iam ipsi quoque propter uirtutis opinionem charus Regi, qui siue ad abolendam recollectionem sumpti de patre illius tristissimi supplicij, siue ornandæ uirtutis studio, Primo Baronem, deinde Comitem eum creauerat, ad id fastigium dignitatis autoritatisque in aula breui temporis spacio euasit, ut regij secretique consilij, & rerum omnium gerendarum fere principatum teneret.

Postea uero exempto rebus humanis Henrico viij. qui ei succedebat filius, & ex maris utero cæsus fuerat Eduardus vi. ut suæ etiam erga Dudleum beneuolentiæ specimen quoddam singulare æderet, Erat enim Dudleus ex 12. tutoribus adolescenti Regi à patre constitutis uel præcipuus. Eum Northumbriæ ducem fecit. Iis honoribus effectum est, ut idem Dudleus gubernationis regiæ dux iam & autor haberetur, ex cuius, secundum Regem, uoluntate & nutu reliquus fere omnis penderet Senatus. Ita summa omnia non magno negotio adeptus, cum

A iij      quiescere

quiescere animus non posset, nimirum et cogitatæ diu aduersus regiones liberos de patre uindictæ, & regiæ dignitatis ad sese suosque eadem opera transferendæ, stimulis iam diu agitatus, & impubere adhuc rege Eduardo, ad ea, quæ animo cogitarat, neminem præter auunculum regis Eduardum Senior ducem Somersitensem, quem Protectorem uocabant, sibi obstare arbitraretur, cum primum omnium falso prodicionis crimine reum factum securi cervicem præbere coegit, fide puero Regi, cuius per ætatem infirmum erat iudicium, facta, eum iure cæsum esse, quod in stirpem et maiestatem regiam nescio quid molitum constaret. Fuerat is protector omnium bonorum iudicio uir optimus, & pueri Regis sui ex sorore nepotis ingenium per se præstantissimum deprehensum præclara optimarum disciplinarum, religionis, et linguarum cognitione instruendum, excolendumque curauerat, nec tamen bene meritum senem uel regia consanguinitas, uel officiorum dexteritas, & fides

& fides, ab iniusti supplicij nefaria fœditate asserere, aut immunem potuit præstare. Hoc fidelissimo Regis custode sublatò per iniquæ clamationis iudicium, cum idem Dudleus Northumbriæ dux Ioannam, ut diximus, filio suo nuptam dedisset, non dubitavit, à morte Eduardi vi. qui unicus uirilis stirpis Henrici viij. Rex supererat, regnum ad nurum suam legitimæ successionis specie atque prætextu facile transiturum. Etsi enim superesse sciret duas regis Henrici viij. filias, nimirum Mariam ex prima coniuge Catharina Hispana, Caroli v. Cæsaris consobrina, & Elizabetham de secunda coniuge regia Anna Bullina natas, Quibus auito Anglorum more, maiorum institutis, & lege cum naturæ tum regni, extinctis uirilis sexus hæredibus, ut & propioribus Henrico cognatis, & natu maioribus, alteri scilicet post alteram regiæ coronæ successio deberetur. Qui tamen illarum priorem ex fratris Arthi Vualliæ principis, cui Cæsaris matertera ante matrimonium cum

A iiij      Henrico

Henrico viij. Arthi fratre, contractum nupta fuerat, coniuge, posteriorem vero ex matre, quam vel à rege uxorem haberi (repudiata enim Catharina, & adhuc uiuente, Henricus viij. eam duxerat) legibus diuinis non licuisset, uel quæ ob adulterij suspicionem iussu ipsius Regis postea capite truncata esset, prognatas constaret, utramque ut illegitimas hæredes honestissima specie à regni successionem excludi posse, ac debere, quàm sibi tam alijs facile persuasum iri confidebat. Sic spe amplissimarum rerum, & consilij astutissime cogitatis, cum etiam Gallici regis amicitia sese, missa ad eum ingenti pecunia, muniuisset, omnia sibi iam tuta satis existimans, tollendi è medio innocentissimi Regis, & maximæ spei adolescentis parricidiale facinus fertur aggressus esse. Quod ut maturandum putaret, *προκατάρητικον ἄντιον* accessit, Regis cum ætate paulatim accrescens intelligentia & *παρρησία*. Cum enim esset Eduardus adolescens sagacissimi & præstantissimi, sed per ætatem non satis

tis cauti, interque hiantes lupos atque uulpeculas parum prouidi ingenij & iudicij, consideratis sensim attentius, quæ gerebantur, rebus, interdum de occiso auunculo & de alijs regni negocijs uoces liberiores sibi excidere patiebatur. Interuenerat aliquando Dudleus iam Northumbriæ dux, cum Rex historias Anglicas, erat enim lectionis cupidissimus, euoluens, fortè incidisset in pagellam, quæ continebat narrationem de patre Northumbriæ ducis poena capitis affecto, que Henrici viij. patris Eduardi uitæ fortunisque aliquando fuisset insidiatus. Non habuerat historia expressum nomen patris Dudlei, Itaque hæsitans Rex de eo, quæsierat quis fuisset, Cum Dux eam rem curiosius à Rege cognosci neque utile sibi, neque honorificum, & ideo quoad posset prohibere, ferendum non putaret, erepto Regi libro pro tutoria autoritate, Quid, inquit, ætatem & ingeniolum oneras cognoscendis uulgi commentitijs fabulis? & puero, qui astabat, arcus cum sagittis, quibus exerceri Britannica

A v            adolescen-

adoleſcentia ſolet, afferri iuſſo, Regem pariter in aream ludendi exercitijs deſtinatam ſecum abducit. Ibi poſtea-  
quam iaculandi ad ſcopum certamine aliquandiu colluſiſſent, et regiam fortè ſagittam, quod extra metæ cancellos longius auolaſſet, Dux cum cachinno reprehendiſſet, Rex ſiue riſu ſui indignatione, ſiue nondum diſcuſſa fortè μελαγχολία animi, quam ex Anglicæ hiſtoriae lectione conceperat, longiuſculè, inquit, aberravi fateor. At tu melior artifex tanto propius mei ceruicem feriebas auunculi. Dux eius ſcom-  
matis acerbitatem tum quidem ſeſe intelligere diſſimulauit, contentus hoc ſaltem reſpondiſſe, quæ non ſe autore, ſed regni legibus & Senatus conſulto factum eſſet, à ſe qui nequiuerit prohibere non oportere præſtari, tacitè tamen, quarum rerum cogitationibus Regis pueri præter ætatem ſagax animus ſenſim occuparetur, non ſine dolore conſiderauit. Alio tempore cum Rex emerito cuidam ſeruo, cuius fides & induſtria ſub patris etiam imperio  
rio



rio multos annos probè spectata fuerat, arcem quandam amœnam, ut multæ sunt in Anglia, donasset, nec audent consiliarij, quorum Dux præcipuus habebatur, Regis in ea re uoluntati coram repugnare, postmodum feruulo illi prehenso soli suadent, ut petat à Rege oblatum munus aliqua pecuniaria largitione commutari, & innuunt homini plebeio arcis regiæ possessionem & inuidiosam fore & periculofam. Mouit ea res emeritum illum, qui captata occasione adeundi Regis, petit tenuius aliquod munus addita causa, quam erat à consiliarijs edoctus, Sensit illico Rex pro ea qua erat ingenij perspicacia, hunc à capefciendo dono, quod erat oblatum, minis consiliariorum absteritum esse. Ex obuijs igitur quærit causam non concessæ arcis ei, cui ipse donarat, cum unus è multis, non fat scio Duxne an alius, Domine, inquit, non consultum uidebatur neque utile, domos usibus & honori regio destinatas plebeis conferri. Tum uero Rex præ puerili dolore

lore lachrymis penè erumpentibus,  
At uobis, inquit, & uestris, quidquid  
flagitastis semper & consulto & utili-  
ter confertur, nec tum obstat uel usus  
uel honos regius, & per uos non lice-  
bit mihi, quibus debeo uoloque, de meo  
largiri? Has & consimiles adolescentis  
Regis sæpe liberius effusas uoces con-  
sentaneum est, non minimos stimulos  
fuisse & Duci & cæterorum aliquibus,  
ut tollendi quoquo modo illius ratio-  
nem prius ineundam putarent, quam ad  
regni maiestatem & in his etiam tenel-  
lis annis maturitatem intelligentiæ, iu-  
stæ ætatis accederet autoritas. Illud  
constat, sparfa iam de Regis ægrota-  
tione fama, neminem diu ad eum ad-  
missum esse, quia infirmitatem ipsius fin-  
gerent non posse sustinere hominum  
alloquia & interpellationes, donec fe-  
ro tandem, ubi commodum parricidis  
uifum est, uel potius Deo occulta in lu-  
cem producente, lippis & tonsoribus  
(quod aiunt) notum esse cœpit Re-  
gem lenta quadam tabe absumptum,  
& laxatis solutisque ante obitum tam in  
pedibus

pedibus quam manibus digitorum unguiculis, in arce Gruneuicensi uitam cum morte commutasse. Vnde non iam suspicio, sed fides omnibus facta est, Regem ueneno interfectum esse, tametsi susurraretur à plurimis, ipsius corpus quoque tardius quam quo parricidarum cupiditate et festinatione animam exhalantis cultro crudeliter scedatum fuisse, de quo tamen nihil facile affirmauerim, cadaver saltem noctu per Thamyfin fluuium sine ulla pompa clam Vuestmonasterium auectum, pheretro inclusum, purpura cooperatum, uexillorum regionum circa tumbam insignibus ornatum, & satellitio custoditum in sacello regiæ aulæ publice omnibus licuit intueri. Hic finis & tristissimus è uita exitus fuit Regis ætate quidem immatura, uerum sapientiæ, pietatis, & heroicarum uirtutum indole stupenda præditi, cui si uiuere per suos licuisset, haberet hæc mundi senescentis postrema & cadauerosa facies boni Principis exemplum omnibus retro seculis conferendum,

dum. Sed ad narrationem redeo. Sublato iam è uiuis Rege, Dudleus Northumbriæ dux uiduo iam regno, ut cadaueri coruus inhians, proceribus in aulam Londinensem conuocatis, de summa rerum deliberationes proponit, magnitudinem ostendit periculorum, quæ interregnum diuturnius commitari soleant, probatoque quod post Mariam & Elyssam, regias quidem filias, fed dubijs, suspectis, prohibitisque matrimonijs natas, proxime ad Ioannam nurum suam, tum legitimæ natiuitatis iure, tum regni legibus redierit coronæ hæreditas & successio, Hortatur, quod æquum iustumque sit, ut id suffragatione & suarum singuli sententiarum subscriptione ratum & habeant & faciant. Non deerant, qui (ut sunt sagacissima Anglorum ingenia) satis animaduenterent, eò Ducis consilia & conatus tendere, ut euecto ad regiam eminentiam filio, cui Ioanna nupta erat, facile totus Angliæ dominatus in Dudleorum familiam transferretur, nec obscurum erat, eam rem non solum ad nefariam

nefariam internationem regionum liberorum, sed etiam multorum aliorum oppressionem spectare. Imo iam ipse Dux interdum animi quadam impotentia spiraverat uoces minarum et terroris plenas, tum de exteris nationibus omni Britannia pellendis, tum multis immaniter trucidandis, quæ etsi melioris consilij animique uiros non leuiter commouissent, metu tamen uirium, quibus Dux pollebat, Habebat enim numerosum exercitum & omnem regiam armaturam in sua potestate, contra illius aut uoluntatem aut consilium nemo mutire audebat. Facile itaque obtinuit uir ingentis spiritus, singularis facundiæ, et potètia formidabilis, ut cæterorum procerum pars ex animo & uere, pars uero, & quidem ut postea res docuit, potissima, saltem simulate pedibus in propositam sententiam irent. Sic Ioanna Henrici viij. ex minima natu sorore Maria proneptis, filia Franciscæ ex Duce Suffolcienſe, et Culferdi filij iij. ducis Northumbriæ coniunx, Regina decernitur,

decernitur, ac statim ad 10. diem mensis Iulij non sine contumelia quidem filiarum regiarum, sed neque magnatum neque populi aliquo singulari applausu, publice proclamatur. Mos in Anglia est, ut solemnes nouorum Regum denunciationes populus approbet, horum uerborum acclamatione: Deus seruet Regem aut Reginam, hic cum nihil tale audiretur, & omnium hominum uultus tristes & auersi cernerentur, minime probari populo, quod ageretur, uel ex silentij profunditate facilis coniectura fuit. Vnus erat Culbertus statura proceriore uir, & animosus, Is solus detestatus contumeliam, qua filiæ Regis in Ioannæ præconio, quasi non legitimo toro natæ, illiberaliter deformabantur, mœstam ciuium taciturnitatem uocis licentia rumpens, O degeneres, inquit, animos, Nulla Anglici sanguinis gutta supereſt, si quem non commouet ad uindictæ cogitationem contumeliarum atrocissimarum indignitas. Quæ uerba tantisper passim iterabat, donec præhenſo

henso & in carcerem coniecto Ducis  
iussu, postridie, qui erat 11. Iulij dies, am-  
bæ auriculæ ad palum præciderentur.  
Sed ne hac quidem ignominiosa capi-  
tis mutilatione liberi hominis uox re-  
pressa est. Nam subinde Deum testa-  
tus uindicem, non desijt constanter,  
quæ dixerat, & sentire & proloqui.  
Itaque ad grauioris pœnæ sententiam  
expectandum in custodiam reduci-  
tur, quam fuisset subiturus, nisi quæ  
secuta est, eum omni periculo pariter  
& carcere exemisset rerum mutatio.  
Erat iam Ioanna in arcem Londinen-  
sem, quam Turrim uocant, comitatu  
quidem minus frequenti, quadam ta-  
men solemni pompa, & quidem ma-  
tre Francisca caudam uestis, illius le-  
uante, adeo gratus utrique honos fuit,  
introduc̃ta, cum interim Maria, filia-  
rum Henrici viij. natu maior, ac Cæsa-  
ris Caroli v. consobrina, acceptis ijs,  
quæ Londini gerebantur, loco se mo-  
uens 8. Iulij die in regni interiores par-  
tes recessit, populi erga se animos fa-  
uoremque periclitatura, siquidem præsi-  
dium,

dium, quo uteretur, aliud in subitis rebus non habebat, nisi fiduciam popularis erga regiam sobolem beneuolentiæ. Hic suæ constantis & perpetuæ iustitiæ, qua pupillis præsidio esse solet & orphanis, documentum insignè clementia diuina dedisse uisa est. Confluxit enim subito tanta populi ad illam multitudo, ut ea breui spacio temporis in iusti exercitus amplitudinem excreuerit. Id siue commiseratione stirpis regiæ, seu naturali subditorum erga dominos reuerentia, seu temerario imperitæ multitudinis motu factum existimes, mirandum eo magis est, quod initio turbarum Maria penè sola relicta non solum omni spe humani præsidij, in tam tristi rerum statu, & improuisis motibus caruerit, Sed etiam in uitæ tam suæ, quam sororis periculo fuerit constituta, ut manifestum quidem sit aduersus immanes conatus, & nefarias molitiones coniuratorum, populi animos diuinitus excitatos fuisse. At dux Northumbriæ compositis in arce Londinensi pro arbitrio rebus, auditoque,



toque, Mariæ uires undique ad eam  
confluente populo, indies crescere, bello  
eam persequi quam celerrime statuit  
ratus uulgi instabiles animos, si illam  
citius omnium opinione oppressisset, in  
Ioannæ nurus suæ proclamatione tan-  
dem acquieturos. Relicto igitur po-  
tiore regni senatu, cui omnia sua facta  
probari nimium confidebat, ad arcis  
Londinensis custodiam, cum exercitu  
& tormentis aliquot bellicis Londino  
ad 14. diem Iulij egreditur. Iam om-  
nium hominum animi, præsertim bo-  
norum, in tota Anglia inter spem me-  
tumque ancipites hærebant, cum subito  
oritur, & quasi ἀπὸ μηχανῆς inexpecta-  
ta rerum commutatio. Ecce enim qua-  
triduo post Ducis ab urbe digressum  
regni proceres, qui in arce Londinen-  
si relictæ erant, cum urbis senatu, siue  
mutatis iam animis atque consilijs, siue  
tum demum detectis, quas Ducis hu-  
iusque metu dissimularant, cogitationi-  
bus, Mariam Henrici viij. maiorem  
natu de prima coniuge filiam, inclyti  
regis Romanorum Caroli v. conso-

sobrinam, per omnes urbis plateas & uicos reginam Angliæ, Franciæ & Hybernæ &c. 19. die Iulij præconio solenni proclamant. Alia ibi continuo totius Angliæ facies apparere uisa est. Eam enim Mariæ renunciationem tanta populi læticia, tantus clamor & applausus excepit, ut ea ipsa solennitas præconij publici, quasi diu expectati triumphi speciem referret. Quæ res magno erat argumento, priorem Ioannæ proclamationem antea saltem silentio improbatam, nunc honorificis acclamationibus erga regni proximam ueramque hæredem Mariam penitus antiquari. Primum de ipsa turri (sic diximus aliquoties aulam Londini appellari) Senatus regni & urbis continuo tradita in custodiam Ioanna creberrimis bombardarum tonitribus læticiæ & gratulationis publicæ signa dedere. Vniuersa deinde urbs quæ aliquot dies uelut attonita tacito sese luctu metuque macerauerat, in hilaritatem soluta totum eum diem institutis passim conuiujs festum habuit.

Nostra

Noſtra quoque natio quæ ducem Northumbriæ præcipue inſenſum habuerat, inter cætera gaudia duos uini cados in uia publica collocatos, ad fores arcis Chalibæ (id nomen eſt domui mercatoriæ Germanorum) populo ebibendos dedit. Idem fere aut ſimile aliquid a cæteris nationibus factum dicitur. Eſtque ſic integer ille dies in læticia conſumptus. Nobilitas uero Britannica honoris cauſa, (ut fit) nouo veſtitu ornans ſuum ſatellitium, tunicarum pectoribus primam nominis Mariæ literam maiuſculo charactere inſui curabat, Hoc quaſi publico ſymbolo Mariam reginam agnoſcentes. Inter hæc & Gilbertus ille, cuius præciſas fuiſſe auriculas memorauimus, carcere emittitur. Hæc publici ſtatus conuerſio, cum in cæteris urbibus Angliæ celeritate famæ percrebuiſſet, quam plauſibilis & grata hominum auribus acciderit, quæ manuum comploſiones & gratulantium uoces auditæ ſint, nos quoque qui tum iter in Anglia faciebamus teſtes eſſe poſſumus. Quibus om-

B iij      nibus

bus postridie in castra Ducis Northumbriæ nunciatis difficile dictu maiorne exercitum terror an stupor inexpectatæ mutationis Ducem inuaserit. Agminatim deinde alij post alios Ducem deferunt ad Reginam confugientes. Ipse Northumbrus iam facile conjiciens quo hic ludus euasurus esset, suis etiam rebus prouidendum ratus, ex tempore consilium fumit, & ægre dissimulato dolore conuersus ad suos. Hæccine, inquit, est collegarum, qui mihi omnium negotiorum conficij sunt, fides? Sed age eandem iaciamus salutis anchoram: & continuo signo tubæ dato, Mariam Angliæ reginam primum in castris, deinde Camerati 20 die Iulij magnificè proclamari iubet, sperans hoc facto, & peculiaris alicuius perfidiæ suspicionem à se amotam iri & parem sibi cum cæteris gratiæ aditum apud Mariam reginam fore. Quæ spes quod eum magnopere frustrata sit, euentus docuit. Vt primum enim Reginæ nunciatum fuit, eum ab exercitu desertum cum pau-

paucis Cameracum feceſſiſſe, ubi inter eruditorum in ſcola, pulpita & cathedras tutius ſeſe latere poſſe putarat, miſſi ſtatim ſunt cum mandatis, qui eum prehenderent, Ita captus cum quatuor filijs, & aliquot nobilibus ac ſeruis plus minus uiginti in carceres arcis Londinenſis ad 25 diem Iulij ignominioſe abductus eſt. In toto eo itinere et præſertim ubi Londinum uentum eſſet, per plateas uarijs populi iam liberati metu tyrannidis ipſius, conuiſijs exceptus eſt, Alijs proditorem, alijs parricidam eum clamentibus, et ut de Simone apud Maronem dicitur, certatim capto illudentibus. Quotempore ne plebeia turba in hominem magis iam cane et angue inuiſum, faceret impetum, difficulter & ægre qui captum ducebant, prohibere potuerunt. Tanta uis eſt occulti in plebe diuque metu diſſimulati aduerſus tyrannos odij, cum ſemel occaſionem commoditatemque erumpendi cœperit, ut non ſine cauſa dictum ſit à Sophocle, Vulgus lernam eſſe multorum capitem. Erat tum ad

B iiij      por-

portam Gilbertus ille à uinculis dimissus, qui simulac ducem conspicatus esset, ore diducto uocisque impetu eum adortus, En, inquit, parricida & proditor liberam honesti ciuis linguam, cuius tu, quia innocentis caput aurium mutilatione scœdauisti, merito tuo raptaris ad dignam proditore & parricida crucem. Hæc illius uerba clamor detestantium proditorem & multæ contumeliosæ uoces abruperunt. Miserabile, si cogites, spectaculum fuisset, eorum, qui cum imperio, exercitu, tormentis, paulo ante cataphracti magnifice urbem egressi erant, tam ignominiosa inermium captiuorum uinctorumque introductio, nisi atrociora meritos omnibus constitisset. Quotidie deinceps plures prodicionis & pessimorum facinorum conscij prehendebantur. Et inter hos Henricus, (alij Andream nominant) Dudlæus frater ducis Northumbriæ, Calethi quod munitissimum oppidum, Gallis dicebatur prodere uoluisse, Captus præterea Episcopus Londinensis, qui incolumi statu  
re-

rerum Ducis Northumbriæ ut illi gratificaretur Mariam illegitimæ natiuitatis probro quo concione aliquoties notauerat, & alij complures, quorum infra subijciam nomina. Post pauculos deinde dies fama aduentantis Reginæ cum magna omnium expectatione audiebatur, Quæ tandem ad 3. Augusti diem Londinum ingressa, & omnium procerum, nationum, ac ciuium occurſu ſuſpenſis per plateas tapetis, & emiſſis in aerem creberrimis tormentorum ex arce fulminibus, cum pompa plane regia, ſceptris, gladio deaurato, et alijs regni inſignibus prælatis, cum quatuor millium equitum, omnium hoſericis tunicis aureiſque paſſim catenis exornatorum comitatu, in arcem Londinenſem applaudente omni populo, regnique ſœlicitatem precante, nobis tum etiam eum ingreſſum ſpectantibus, deducta eſt. Hæc mirabilis maximorum motuum uiciſſitudo uifa ſpacio unius menſis in ampliffimo Britanniæ regno, Dei ſingulari beneficio ſine cæde & ſanguine (exce-

pta regis Eduardi nece) dignissima est  
consideratione omnium bonorum. Nam  
in ea manifeste conspici potuit, De-  
um uere transferre, & constituere  
regna, ut inquit propheta Daniel, nec  
concedere proditoribus, aut seditiosis  
diuturnam pœnæ immunitatem; Id-  
ipsum etiam prophetico Rege monen-  
te, cum inquit, Viri sanguinum & do-  
losi non dimidiabunt dies suos, ut est  
in lectione uulgari. Nos uero *παντοκρά-  
τορα θεόν* patrem unigeniti Filij Ihesu  
Christi redemptoris & Emanuelis no-  
stri ardentibus uotis oremus, ut om-  
nium Monarcharum imperia ad glo-  
riam nominis sui & Ecclesiæ, quæ in  
multis politijs dispersa fere sine nutri-  
cijs & patronis uagatur, incrementum  
& incolumitatem pro sua immensa  
bonitate, clementer prouehere digne-  
tur, cui soli Deo cum Filio et sancto  
Spiritu sit laus, honos, gloria, trium-  
phus & dominatio perpetuis seculis,  
A M E N.

REgina deinceps in arce præsidio  
firmata



firmata, ne cuiuis facile pateret aditus, nisi quibus ipsa uoluisset, dies aliquot commorata primum omnium defuncti regis Eduardi cadauer quod Vuest monasterij asseruabatur, sepulchro aui Henrici vij. quod in templi interiore sacello magnifice Henricus viij. extruendum curauerat, inferri iussit, ipsa tamen sepulturæ non interfuit. Sic exuuiæ innocui adolescentis & Regis, primitijs saltem imperij et spe, si superstes fuisset, optimi præstantissimique 8. die Augusti in auito sepulchro conditæ sunt, Anno Domini 1553. Vere in hunc quadrare dixeris quod de Marcello legitur apud optimum Poëtam, Ostendent hunc tantum terris fata, nec illum esse super uoluere. Quamquam uoluissent illa fortasse si domestica perfidia fœdissimo scelere sibi temperare potuisset.

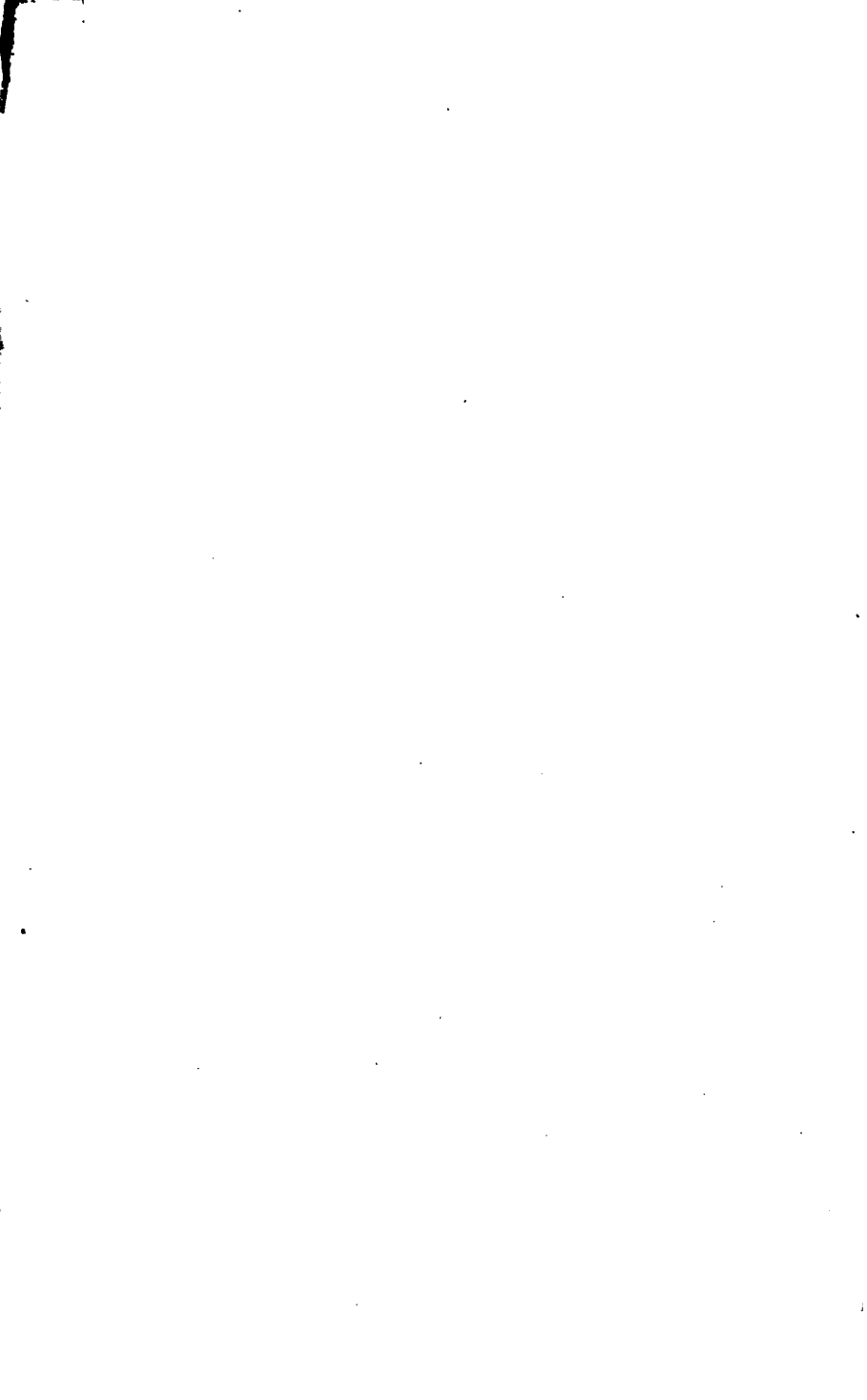
Ferunt postea & honoribus & præmijs affectos esse eos, qui in officio & fide erga regiam sobolem constantes permanferant. Inter quos Gilbertus ille auribus mutilus nobilitate & aliquot

aliquot milibus librarum auri in singulos annos pro amissarum auricularum solatio à Regina donatus est. Post illa ego ex Anglia discessi. Sed Brugis aliquandiu officij causa commoratus, ad consulem nostrum D. Hermannum Falconem I. V. Doctorem scriptum uidi, Ducem Northumbriæ 22. die Augusti cum aliquot complicibus horrendo supplicij spectaculo facinorum suorum pœnas luisse, docentem suo etiam exemplo, quod à sapientissimis accepimus, Per uindices

Dei oculos nihil sceleratum  
esse aut diuturnum aut  
impunitum.

τέλος.

SEQVI-



S E Q U I T V R C  
FAMILIÆ HENRICI  
VIII. Angliæ Regum, luce  
de regni in Anglia mo  
1553. M

HENRICVS VII. EX E  
IIII. filia, L

*Arthum principem Vual-  
liæ, qui sponsam habuit Ca-  
tharinam Hispaniensem,  
quo non diu superflite Hen-  
ricus VIII. eandem duxit.*

*Henricus  
coniuges*

I. Catharinam defuncti fra- tris uiduam, quam tamen re- pudiavit post coniugium 23 annorum. <i>Ex hac nati</i> Filius in- fans mor- tuus.	II. Annam Bul- lin capite trun- catam. ex hac nata I. Elifabetha nunc superstes.	III. Ioannam, ex huius ute- ro cæsus est Eduardus VI. Angliæ rex, 16. annorum puer cum more- tur.	IIII. Annam Iuliacensem postea repu- diatam.	V. ca;
	Maria re- gni hæres defuncto Eduardo VI. iam re- gnans.			ta;

# GENEALOGIA

## VII. ET HENRICI

m adferens priori narrationi  
tibus, qui fuerunt Anno  
ense Iulio.

## LISABETHA EDVARDI

liberos habuit

VIII. qui  
habuit

*Margaretam nu-  
ptam Regi Sco-  
tie Iacobo IIII.  
unde natus Ia-  
cobus V, qui du-  
xit filium Gal-  
lici Comitis de  
Gwisfen, unde fi-  
liola natu ad-  
huc in Gallia  
superstes est.*

*Mariam, Hec nu-  
pta primum fuit  
Ludouico XII.  
Francie regi, quo  
defuncto nupsit Ca-  
rolo Brandis, quem  
Henricus VIII. ho-  
noris causa Du-  
cem Suffolciensem  
fecit. Hinc nati  
sunt.*

Catharinam  
ite trunca-  
ta.

VI. Cathari-  
nam mortuo  
Henrico VIII.  
nuptam Anni  
ualdo Thomæ  
Senior.

*Filius sine  
coniuge  
mortuus.*

*Francisca nu-  
pta Marchio-  
ni Dorseth,  
qui iam est  
Dux Suffolci-  
ensis. Hinc  
nascuntur.*

*Eleonora de-  
sponsata Co-  
miti de Co-  
merland, un-  
de nata filio-  
la adhuc su-  
perstes.*

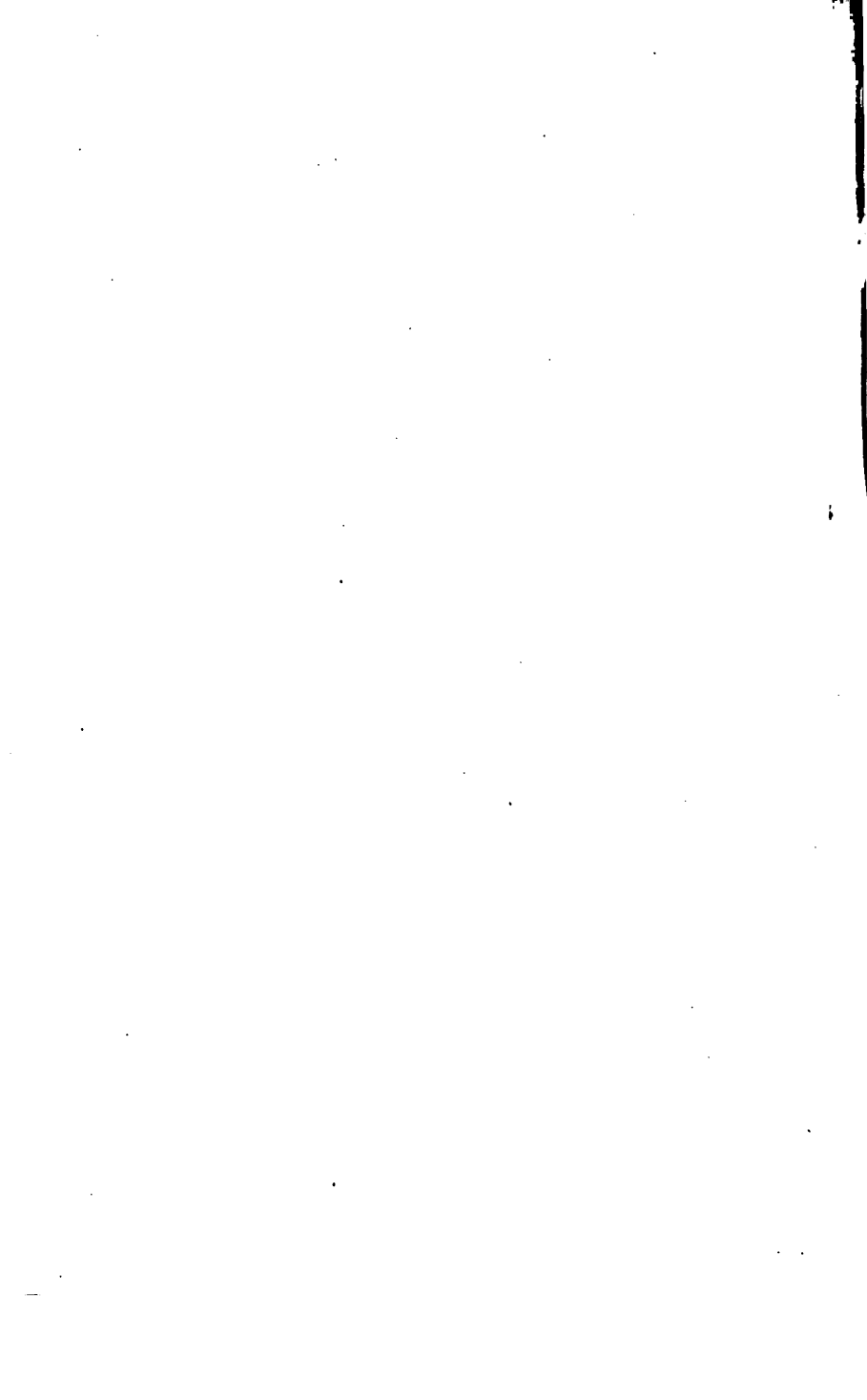
*Ionna*

*Catharina,*

*Maria.*

*Nupta Gilfer-  
do filio IIII.*

*Ducis Northum-  
briae, qui eandem nurum suam extincto  
Eduardo VI. ut in suam familiam regni  
successionem transferret, Reginam procla-  
mari curauit, cuius technæ perfidiaque  
paulo post cum omni familia penas dedit.*



# HISTORICAL NARRATION

Of certain events that took place in  
the Kingdom of Great Britain in  
the month of July, in the year  
of our Lord 1553.

Written by P. V.

*Now first translated from the Latin into English.*



1553.







EDWARD the 6th,  
King of England,  
France, &c., is said  
to have yielded to  
his fate in the year  
of Christ our Saviour  
1553, on the day  
before the nones of  
July, in the 16th  
year of his age & the 7th of his reign.  
Concerning whose death nevertheless,  
they are supposed to be suborned, who  
say he died of I know not what in-  
firmity of nature or disease; there are  
however suspicions here and there  
thrown out, that he was either gradu-  
ally carried off by some slow poison  
administered long before, or even, as  
poi-

poison worked slower than the expectation & desire of Parricides, that he was secretly destroyed by violence & the dagger—by those who not only laboured under a certain inveterate but long dissembled hatred of Henry the 8th & his children, but also, through an erroneous opinion, had imagined the right of succession to the kingdom to rest with themselves, or through a certain insatiable desire of ruling, had more recently conceived a hope in their minds of being able to seize upon it right or wrong.

The suspicion as well as the chief repute of so great a crime fall upon John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, whose father was beheaded by Henry the 8th, father of Edward the 6th, & whose son Guilford was at this time married to Jane, grand daughter of Mary, youngest sister of Henry the 8th, and daughter of Frances, Mary's eldest daughter.

This John Dudley, after the death of his father by capital punishment,  
be-

being deprived of succession, property & hereditary dignity, addicted himself most determinedly to the military profession, in which sort of life, having performed several splendid acts in the French & Scottish wars, he proved himself a valiant man, surpassing others, becoming noticed everywhere, & at last also endeared to the King himself, from an opinion of his bravery, he, either to obliterate the sad remembrance of the penalties brought upon him through his father, or from a desire to illustrate his virtues, created him first, a Baron and afterwards an Earl (comes). In a short space of time, he arrived at such a height of dignity & authority at court, that he held the first place in the royal privy counsel & the direction of almost all public affairs.

After this, indeed, Henry the 8th, being released from human concerns, his son Edward the 6th, who succeeded him, and who was cut out of his mother's womb, that he might show some

C spe-

special mark of his own benevolence to Dudley (for Dudley was one, if not the chief, of the twelve guardians of the young king, appointed by his father) made him Duke of Northumberland. Owing to these honours, it came to pass, that this same Dudley was now held to be the leader and sole director of the royal tutelage, upon whose will and pleasure, as king, nearly all the rest of the council was dependent. Having thus obtained the highest offices without much trouble, as his mind could not be at ease, having indeed for a long time been agitated by vindictive feelings against the royal children on account of their father, & also from the same motive, by the stimulus of transferring the royal dignity to himself & his own family, and from the yet immature age of King Edward, he calculated that nobody but the elder\* Duke of Somerset, the uncle of King Edward, who was called Protector, could oppose himself to the

\* His senior the D.

things

things that were passing in his mind, he first of all caused him to be convicted under a false charge of treason, and then compelled him to submit his neck to the axe, making the young king, whose judgment was not confirmed by age (for I know of no weakness inherent in the royal lineage or person) believe that he was legally put to death. The Protector himself, in the opinion of all good men, was a most worthy person ; he had discovered the excellent wit of the young king, his nephew & sister's son, and had taken care to instruct & educate him under his own judicious observation in good discipline, religion and languages, yet neither royal consanguinity nor ability and fidelity in office, could protect this highly deserving old man from the vile dishonour of an unjust punishment, or procure his pardon. This most faithful guardian of the king being removed by the sentence of an unjust verdict, the said Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, doubted not, as we have

have said, that when he had given Jane in marriage to his son, the kingdom by some colour or pretence of legitimate succession, might easily be transferred to his daughter-in-law, upon the death of Edward the 6th, the only surviving male of the stock of Henry the 8th, although he knew that two daughters of Henry were living, namely, Mary, by his first wife, Catherine of Spain, cousin of the Emperor Charles the 5th; and Elizabeth, by his second wife, Anna Bullein, to whom the succession to the royal crown belonged in their turns, according to the ancient custom of the English, the institutes of their forefathers, & the law of nature & of the kingdom, the male branch being extinct. Because, however, the mother of the first of these (whose mother was the Emperor's aunt) had been contracted in marriage to Arthur, Prince of Wales, before her marriage with Henry, Arthur's brother. And because the last, indeed, was by a mother who might not be allowed by  
di-

divine law to be considered as the king's wife, for he had married her while the repudiated Catherine was yet living, & she was afterwards beheaded by order of the king himself on suspicion of adultery; it might be shown that the progeny of both mothers, under a most honorable pretext, might & ought to be excluded as legitimate heirs from the succession to the kingdom; this he confided in being able to persuade others of as easily as he had persuaded himself.

Thus with a hope of the fullest success, and with a purpose most boldly devised, having also fortified himself with the friendship of the king of France, by sending him a large sum of money, thinking every thing now sufficiently safe for him, he is said to have undertaken\* the parricidal crime of removing the most innocent king and youth of most excellent promise out of his way; in maturing which, as he might think, he acceded to προκατάρτι-

\* Aggressor esse.

*κου ἄντιον*, a preruling cause. The understanding & confidence\* of the king increasing gradually with his age, but as Edward was a youth of most sagacious & excellent wit and judgment, though according to his time of life not sufficiently cautious, & amongst ravenous wolves & foxes too little on his guard, he suffered very free expressions to escape him, when unconsciously reflecting upon passing events, sometimes upon the murder of his uncle, & other affairs of the kingdom. Upon one occasion, Dudley, now Duke of Northumberland, was present when the king, who was very fond of reading, was looking over some English histories, happened to fall upon a page that contained a narration of the capital punishment inflicted upon the Duke of Northumberland's father, who had formerly plotted against the life and fortunes of Henry the 8th, Edward's father; but as the narration did not express the name of Dudley's

\* *παρρησία.*



father, the king, being at a loss, asked him who it could be. The duke did not think this an affair to be too curiously inquired into by the king, and therefore to prevent, as far as he might be able, the bringing forward what might be neither profitable nor honorable to himself, having taken the book from the king, by virtue of his tutelary authority, he said: Why do you burthen your youthful & tender mind with knowing the romantic tales of the vulgar? And ordering a lad who was in waiting to bring a bow & arrows, with which the British youth are accustomed to be exercised, he immediately took the king with him into the area appropriated to the practice of such sports. There, after they had contested together for some time in shooting at a target, & the royal arrow had by chance flown very wide of the limits of the goal, the duke jeeringly reprehended the king, who, either through indignation at his laughing, or because the melancholy *μελαγχολία*  
of

of his mind, which he had conceived from reading the English history, was not yet dissipated, said, I confess I have shot somewhat wide of the mark, but you were a better marksman when you hit the neck of my uncle so exactly. The duke, though indeed he affected not to take the bitterness of the taunt upon himself at the time, but contented himself with shortly replying, that it was not done by his authority, but by the laws of the kingdom and the Parliament, & that it was not for him to oppose what he could not prevent, yet he silently and not without pain reflected that the mind of the puerile king, too sagacious for his age, was sensibly occupied by the thoughts of these events. At another time, when the king had presented a certain beautiful castle, of which there are many in England, to a pensioned servant, whose fidelity and industry had also been justly noticed for many years under the reign of his father, the counsellors of whom the duke was con-

considered as the chief, did not dare to oppose the will of the king in that matter in his presence; but the servant being afterwards brought before them, they only persuaded him to ask of the king that the proffered gift might be exchanged for some pecuniary bounty, insinuating that the possession of a royal castle by a plebeian might create envy, if not danger at some future time. This had its effect upon the servant, who took an opportunity of going to the king & asking for a less valuable present, adding as a reason, that he was instructed to do so by the counsellors. The king, therefore, not wanting sagacity, felt that in resuming the gift he had offered, he would appear to be frightened at the threats of the counsellors, & asked those who were present why the castle was not delivered to the person to whom he had given it? when one of the number, I am not sufficiently informed whether it was the duke or another, said: My lord, it was found neither advisable nor use-

ful that houses designed for the private use and honour of royalty should be conferred upon plebeians. The king then, with childish grief almost bursting into tears, replied : " But to yourselves and your friends, whatsoever you have importuned me for, has always been given advisedly and expediently, nor was utility or royal honour then an obstacle, neither will I permit those things to be given by you, which it is my will and my duty to bestow from myself. It is probable that these and similar effusions of the young prince, often more freely repeated, were not the least incitements to the duke and some others for\* taking him off in some way or other, before the authority† should add to the majesty of his government, or the maturity of his understanding, even in these tender years. This is certain, that the news of the king's illness being spread abroad, nobody was for a long time admitted to his presence, for

\* Devising a scheme.

† Of lawful age.

it was pretended that he was too weak to bear being spoken to or disturbed : till at last, when it appeared convenient to the parricides, or rather God bringing the works of darkness to light, it began to be known to blind men and barbers, as the saying is, that the king had exchanged life for death, at Greenwich palace, being carried off by a certain lingering decline,\* the nails of his fingers and toes becoming loose, and falling off before his death. Wherefore it was no longer suspicion but the confirmed belief of every body that the king was destroyed by poison. And though it was whispered by many that his body was cruelly defiled by a knife, because his soul exhaled too slowly for the cupidity and impatience of the parricides, yet of this I am not assured. The body was secretly carried to Westminster by water in the night without any pomp ; it was there inclosed in a coffin, covered with purple, the tomb being decorated round

\* Consumption of the lungs. Grafton, Abridgt.

about

about with the insignia of the royal arms, and watched by a guard, in the chapel of the royal court, where it was permitted to be seen by everybody. This was the end and most sad exit of a king, of immature age indeed, but endued with a surprising natural inclination to wisdom, piety, and heroic virtue ; from whom, if he had been allowed to live by his own relations, this last and cadaverous appearance of a world growing old, would possess an example of a good prince to be handed down to all future ages.

But to return to the narrative. The king being now removed from amongst the living, Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, (the kingdom being widowed) gaping like a crow for carrion, having convoked a council of the leading men in the Guild (town) Hall of London, proposed a deliberation upon the state of affairs ; he set forth the magnitude of the dangers that usually accompanied a protracted interregnum, and proved that after Mary and Eliza (Ely-

(Elyfam), royal daughters indeed, but born in marriages, doubtful, suspected, and prohibited, the succession and heirdom to the crown reverted in the next place to his daughter-in-law Jane, as well by right of legitimate birth as by the laws of the kingdom. He exhorted them to approve and confirm whatever might be equitable and just by their suffrages and individual subscription to their determination. There were not wanting some (for the wits of the English are very acute) who sufficiently understood what the advice and endeavours of the duke tended to, namely, that his son who had married Jane being raised to the regal eminence, the whole government of England might easily be transferred to the family of the Dudleys; nor was it to be concealed, that that event would lead not only to a nefarious massacre of the royal children, but also to the oppression of many others. Indeed, the duke had already, from a certain impotency of mind, sometimes given  
vent

vent to words full of threatening and terror, as of expelling foreigners\* out of every part of Britain, and cruelly slaughtering many; which things, though they did not a little move men of better judgment and mind, yet through fear of the forces which the duke had at his disposal, for he had a numerous army and all the royal armories in his power, nobody dared to mutter against his will or opinion. This man, therefore, of a great spirit, uncommon eloquence, and formidable power, easily obtained that of the other leading men : a part willingly and sincerely came into the proposed decision ; but another and indeed a greater part, as the event afterwards showed, only dissimulated. Thus Jane, granddaughter of Mary, Henry the 8th's youngest sister, daughter of Frances by the Duke of Suffolk, and wife of Guilford, fourth son of the Duke of Northumberland, was declared queen, and publicly proclaimed forthwith on

\* Perhaps the Lutherans or reformed preachers.



the 10th day of July; not, indeed, without contumely of the royal daughters, but without the applause of the nobles, or of any individual amongst the people. It is the custom in England for the people to approve the solemn proclamation of a new king or queen by the acclamation: God save the King or Queen! As nothing of the kind was to be heard here, and the sorrowful and averted countenances of all men were to be seen,\* it was easily conjectured that what was passing was little approved of by the people. There was, indeed, one Culbert,† a man of great stature and courage, who detesting the scurrility with which the royal daughters were illiberally abused in the proclamation of Jane, as not being born in lawful wedlock, alone breaking the mournful silence of the citizens, with a freedom of voice, exclaimed: "O degenerate souls! There is not a drop of English

\* So likewise from their profound silence.

† Afterwards called Gilbert—qy.

blood remaining amongst you, if indignation at the most atrocious slanders cannot move any one to a thought of revenge ! Which words he reiterated so often that he was apprehended, and thrown into prison by order of the duke. On the following day, which was the 11th of July, both his ears were cut off at the root. But the voice of a freeman was not to be suppressed by such an ignominious mutilation of his head, for God the avenger is witness that he never ceased constantly both to feel and to repeat what he had said. He was, therefore, led back to prison to await the sentence of a more severe punishment ; which he would have undergone, if the change of affairs that followed had not freed him from all danger as well as from prison. Jane was now in the London palace, called the Tower, attended indeed by no great retinue, but was introduced with a certain solemn pomp, her mother Frances holding up the train of her robe, so gratifying was the  
ho-

honour to both. In the meantime, Mary, eldest daughter of Henry the 8th, and cousin of the Emperor Charles the 5th, perceiving what was going on in London, had removed from that place,\* and retired into the interior parts of the kingdom;† for, indeed, she had no other resource in this sudden emergency of which she could avail herself, but her confidence in popular benevolence towards the royal offspring. Here, divine clemency is seen to have given a remarkable monition of the constant and perpetual justice with which it is accustomed to be the defence of helpless women & orphans. For so great a multitude of people suddenly flocked about her, that in a short space of time it grew to the amplitude of a complete army. Whether you may think this to have arisen from commiseration of the royal progeny, or from the natural reverence of sub-

\* On the 8th of July.

† In order to try (take her chance of) the intentions and favour of the people towards her.

D       jects

jects to their rulers, or from the rash motives\* of an inexperienced multitude, it is the more to be wondered at, because from the beginning of the disturbances Mary was left almost alone; she was not only destitute of all human aid in so miserable a state of affairs & unforeseen movements, but both she and her sister were placed in danger of their lives, so that it is indeed manifest that the minds of the people were divinely excited against the outrageous attempts and nefarious designs of the conspirators. But the Duke of Northumberland having settled his affairs in the Tower of London according to his will, & heard that the forces of Mary daily increased by the concourse of the people to her from all quarters, resolved to make war upon her as quickly as possible, it being the opinion of all that if he could speedily subdue her, the unstable minds of the rabble would at last be satisfied with the proclamation of his daughter-in-law Jane. Hav-

\* Commotion.

ing

ing, therefore, left the care of the Tower of London to the lords of the council, or of parliament, by whom he was too confident that all his acts were approved, he marched out of London on the 14th of July with an army and a train of artillery. The minds of all men, especially of the good throughout all England, were now held wavering between hope and fear, when suddenly an unexpected change sprung up as it were by magic, ἀπὸ μηχανῆς, for behold, on the fourth day after the duke's departure from the city, the nobles of the kingdom who were left in the Tower of London, with the city council, either having already changed their minds & opinions, or thus late disclosed the thoughts they had hitherto dissembled through fear of the duke, proclaimed,\* by a solemn proclamation on the 19th of July, Mary, eldest daughter of Henry the 8th by his first wife, cousin-german of the renowned *king of the Romans*,

\* Throughout all the squares and streets of the city.

Charles

Charles the 5th,\* Queen of England, France, Ireland, &c. Another face was seen to appear over all England from that moment; so great a rejoicing of the people, such acclamation and applause, took place, that the very solemnity of that public proclamation recalled to mind the representation as it were of a long looked for triumph, which thing was held as a strong argument that the previous proclamation of Jane, before disapproved at least by silence, was now annulled by honourable acclamations in behalf of Mary, the nearest and true heir to the kingdom. Jane, having of her own accord in the first instance delivered herself up to the senate of the kingdom & the city, in the Tower (so we have said the court of London is frequently called) they publicly gave the signal of rejoicing and congratulation by repeated thunderings of cannon. Afterwards the whole city, which for some days had mortified itself as if as-

\* Qu. was this in the proclamation?

tounded

tounded with filent grief and fear, gave a loofe to hilarity, and kept that day an entire holiday, appointing feftivities everywhere. Our nation alfo, to whom the Duke of Northumberland was particularly obnoxious, amongft other rejoicings, placed two pipes of wine in the public ftreet before the gates of the Steelyard (that is the name of the factory houfe of the Germans), and gave them to the people to drink; the fame, or fomewhat fimilar, is faid to have been done by the other nations, and thus the whole day was paffed in rejoicing. But the British nobility, in the caufe of honour (as it became them) decorating their dependents in new fuits, ordered the firft letter of the name of Mary to be fewn\* on the breaft of their coats in a capital letter, thus as it were acknowledging Mary to be queen by a public fymbol. At the fame time that Gilbert, whole ears we have noticed had been cut off, was releafed

\* Embroidered.

from

from prison. We also, who were then upon a journey in England, can bear witness how acceptably & gratefully this change of public affairs fell upon the ears of all men ; what clapping of hands, what words of congratulation were heard, when it burst with the celerity of fame upon the other towns in England. All these things being told in the camp of the Duke of Northumberland on the following day, it is difficult to say whether terror or astonishment made the greater impression on himself or his army ; but troop after troop deserted him & fled to the Queen. The Northumbrian (Northumbrus) himself readily conjecturing how this game was likely to end, took his council according to the times, & even thought of providing for his own affairs ; turning, therefore, to his adherents, & feigning a grievous sorrow, he said : Is this the fidelity of colleagues to me, who were privy to all my transactions ? But be it so, we can cast the same sheet-anchor : and  
forthwith,



forthwith, the signal being given by sound of trumpet, he commanded Mary to be proclaimed with great pomp Queen of England, first in the camp, & afterwards at Cambridge, on the 20th of July, hoping by so doing that the suspicion of any peculiar perfidy would be removed from himself, and that the favour of the Queen would hereafter be equally open to him as to others. Which hope, as the event taught him, was eminently vain. For when it was first reported to the Queen that he was first deserted by the army, & had retired to Cambridge with a few followers, where he thought he could most safely skulk amongst the schools, pulpits, & chairs of the learned, messengers were immediately sent to apprehend him. Being thus taken, with his four sons, some nobles, & twenty servants, or thereabouts, he was ignominiously brought to London, and imprisoned in the Tower on the 25th of July. Throughout the whole journey, especially when he arrived in  
London,

London, where he was received in the streets with many contumelies, of the people now delivered from the fear of his tyrannies, some calling him traitor, others parricide; and as it is said of Sinon by Maro, by mockers striving to outdo each other; at the same time, those who led him captive could hardly restrain the mob from making a sudden attack upon a man more odious to them than a dog or a serpent, such is the force of concealed hatred against tyrants, long dissembled by the people through fear, when it finds a convenient opportunity of breaking out, that it was not without cause that Sophocles called the mob "a many-headed hydra." Gilbert, he who had been liberated from chains, was stationed at the gate; as soon as he caught the eye of the Duke, opening his mouth as wide as he could, he called out to him with a loud voice, and said :\*

\* "Parricide and traitor, behold, &c."

nocent

nocent man by the mutilation of his ears, so shall you be dragged to the punishment due to treason & parricide, according to your deserts." Upon these words of his, fresh clamour & more reproachful speeches broke out from those who detested the traitor. It would have been a pitiful sight to contemplate the ignominious return of these disarmed & bound captives, who so shortly before had marched out of the city in power and authority, with an army, cannon, & horsemen magnificently accoutred, if they had not appeared to all men deserving of a worse fate. Many more were daily apprehended afterwards, who were privy to treason & the worst of crimes. Amongst these was Henry (some call him Andrew) Dudley, the Duke of Northumberland's brother, who it was said had a design of betraying the strong fortresses of Calais to the French. The Bishop of London was also taken into custody, who, in order to gratify the Duke while his affairs were prospering, had fre-

quently remarked in scandalous sermons, that Mary was not legitimately born. There were many others taken whose names I will afternote (*omitted*).<sup>\*</sup> A few days after the news of the Queen's approach was announced, and anxiously expected by everybody. She at last entered London on the 3rd of August, having been met by the leading men of the kingdom & the city, & was conducted to the Tower in full regal pomp, with the sceptres, gold sword, & other insignia of the kingdom carried before her, attended by four thousand horsemen & a train of courtiers all in silk dresses, and some ornamented with gold chains; the streets were hung with carpets, & continued peals of cannon were fired in the air, the people all applauding & praying for the prosperity of her reign, as we also did who witnessed her entrance. It is highly worthy of the consideration of all good men that this wonderful vicissitude of the greatest revolu-

<sup>\*</sup> See *Sanærus de Schismate* for all this history.

tions

tions was experienced in the extensive kingdom of Britain within the space of a month without slaughter or bloodshed, excepting the murder of King Edward, owing to the singular beneficence of God. For in these transactions God may manifestly be seen to have transferred and established kingdoms as the Prophet Daniel says : and not to have granted a protracted exemption from punishment to traitors and rebels. The Prophetic King also admonishes us to the same effect, saying : " Bloody and deceitful men shall not live out half their days." (*Viri sanguinum & dolosi non dimidiabunt dies suos, ut est in lectione vulgari.*\*) But let us, indeed, with fervent desire pray to the παντοκράτορα θεόν, the all-ruling God, the Father of the only begotten Son Jesus Christ, the Redeemer and our Emanuel, that he may mercifully deign to bring the empires of all monarchs into prosperity and safety by his immense goodness

\* Jerome and the margin of the E. B. from the Hebrew.  
to

to the glory of his name and church, which now wanders disperfed over many states almoft without instructors & patrons, to whom, the only God, with the Son and Holy Spirit, be praife, honour, glory, triumph and dominion for evermore. Amen.

The Queen after this remained fome days fhut up in the fortrefs of the Tower, that none but thofe ſhe defired to fee might eafily have accefs to her. Her firft commands were that the body of the deceased King Edward, which was preferved at Weftminfter, ſhould be depofited in the ſepulchre of his grandfather, Henry the 7th, which Henry the 8th had caufed to be magnificently conſtructed in an interior chapel of the church, but ſhe was not preſent at the funeral. Thus the remains of the innocent youth and king, in the beginning of the beſt and the hopes of a moſt excellent reign if he had ſurvived, were buried in the ſepulchre of his grandfather, on the 8th of Auguſt, 1553. We may truly ſay that

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that what is read in the best of poets (Virgil) of Marcellus applies to him : " The Fates only showed him upon earth, but were not willing to let him remain there ;" although, perhaps, they might have been willing, if domestic perfidy could have restrained itself from a most foul crime.

It is said, honours and rewards were afterwards bestowed upon those who had remained constant in their duty and fidelity to the royal family ; amongst whom, Gilbert, whose ears had been cut off, was presented with a patent of nobility and some thousand pounds of gold annually, as a consolation for the loss of his ears.

After that I departed from England, but remaining some time at Bruges (*officij causa*) as my duty required, I saw a letter to our consul, Hermann Falcon, LL.D., stating that the Duke of Northumberland with some of his accomplices had paid the forfeit of their crimes, showing in the terrible spectacle of their punishment  
and

and by their example what we learn from the wisest of men, that the avenging eyes of God will not suffer any wickedness to be of long duration or to go unpunished.

τέλος.

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From the Genealogical Table, it appears that besides Mary and Elizabeth, James the 5th of Scotland had a prior and undoubted legitimate right to the throne before Jane. He was the son of Margaret, Henry the 8th's eldest sister — Jane was the granddaughter of his youngest sister.

The following note was written in pencil by a gentleman to whom I lent this tract: "I think this should be printed; there may be more truth in it than the world is aware of; at all events, there is Machiavelism in it, that



that may serve as a warning to a youthful heir apparent against insidious and ambitious connections, and there are such about all thrones."

No other copy of this tract is known of as far as I can ascertain; it was printed at Antwerp, judging by the type, and is signed P. V. The writer was probably one of those German divines who came to England to assist in the establishment of the Reformed Church or upon speculation; many such persons were well received at court, and from some of them he probably obtained his information. Peter Viret is the only person I can trace to whom the initials belong who was in England about the time; he was there, but the time is not positively stated.

The following extract is from Nicolas Sanders, *De origine ac progressu schismatis Anglicani*. Ed. Cologne, 1610, p. 279.

Diximus superius de Edouardi Seimeri Somerfeti ducis (qui regis etiam avunculus & protector erat) cum Joanne Dudlæo  
Co-

and by their example what we learn  
from the wisest of men, that the aveng-  
ing eyes of God will not suffer any  
wickedness to be of long duration or  
to go unpunished.

1644.

From the Genealogical Table, it ap-  
pears that besides Mary and Elizabeth,  
James the 5th of Scotland had a prior  
and undoubted legitimate right to the  
throne before Jane. He was the son of  
Margaret, Henry the 8th's eldest sister.  
Jane was the grandmother of his  
youngest sister.

The only person mentioned in  
the account of the execution of  
James the 5th of Scotland, is  
the executioner, who was a  
man of a very low stature,  
and of a very black complexion,  
and of a very ill nature.

[illegible]

1. *Phragmites australis* (Cav.) Trin. ex Steud.  
 2. *Scirpus americanus* L.  
 3. *Spartina patens* (Muhl.) B. & P.  
 4. *Spartina patens* (Muhl.) B. & P.  
 5. *Spartina patens* (Muhl.) B. & P.  
 6. *Spartina patens* (Muhl.) B. & P.  
 7. *Spartina patens* (Muhl.) B. & P.  
 8. *Spartina patens* (Muhl.) B. & P.  
 9. *Spartina patens* (Muhl.) B. & P.  
 10. *Spartina patens* (Muhl.) B. & P.

Comite Varvicensi simulatibus: hic cum Seimerum in arcem Londinensem antea coniecisset & ex ea re magni animi existimationem acquisivisset & nonnullorum etiam Catholicorum studium sibi adjunxisset; experientia præterea didicisset, Seimerum pusilli animi abjectique spiritus hominem esse, statuit omnino e medio eum tollere. Quod ut facilius efficeret voluit primo amicorum potentium præsidio se munire: unde & illis ipsis diebus quibus Seimerus in carcere tenebatur Joannem Russellum & Gulielmum Pauletum Comites creari curaverat, hunc Viltoniensem, illum Bedfordiensem. Nunc vero cum Seimerum funditus everfurus erat, ad quintum idus Octobris eundem Pauletum Marchionem Vintoniæ renunciari fecit; Gulielmum vero Herbertum Comitem Pembruchia; Henricum Marchionem Dorcestrensem, Ducem Suffolciæ; ipse autem se Northumbriæ Ducem, Regis accedente autoritate quâ in manu sua habebat constituit. Atque horum amicorum potentia auctus, quinto post die, Seimerum iterum in custodiam tradit, una cum uxore ac præcipuis quibusdam amicis, quorum nonnullos postea una cum eo occidendos curavit. Ad decimum enim calendas Februarij Edouardus Seimerus Somerseti dux eo nomine condemnatus, quod die quodam Dudlæi do-



domum & cubiculum occulto thorace munitus intrasset, eo animo ut ipsum in lecto confoderet (quanquam id efficere non tentasset) securi publicè percussus est; & paulo post Rodolphus Vanus, Milo Partrigrius, Michael Stanhopus & Thomas Arundelus, equites omnes aurati ut consiliorum Seimeiri participes eadem poena plectuntur.

Jamque Dudlæus his sæliciter gestis majora animo concipere cœpit. Erat enim nunc universa Anglia in sua potestate, præcipue rex a quo cætera pendebant: quem cum ille vel tabe quadam laborantem, vel ita in manu sua constitutum, ut ad ipsius nutum & arbitrium laborare posset, animadverteret; iniit cogitationem de occupando regno quod hac ipsa ratione quam nunc dicam consequuturum se speravit.

Erant Henrico Marchioni Dorcestriæ (quem nuper Suffolciæ Ducem factum esse meminimus) filiæ tres ex uxore Francisca, quæ filia fuerat Mariæ sororis Henrici regis octavi natu minoris (nam majorem natu Margaritam Scotorum regi ante nuptam diximus, hæ tres ducis Suffolciensis filiæ, cum ex Henrici nepte natæ essent, licet ex illegitimo matrimonio ut existimabatur, videbantur proximæ successionis regnandi jure, si Henrici liberi non obstarent; nam de Margaritæ majoris natu sobole, cum in

E Sco-

Scotia esset nullam Anglis habendam effe rationem Dudlæus existimabat. Ineunt ergo consilium duo isti duces Suffolciensis & Northumbrius de collocandis in matrimonio his tribus filiabus ac deinde de tollendis Henrici octavi liberis (qui tres etiam erant) ut sic ad has transfret successio, ut autem communicatione hujus tanti boni plures colligarentur ad sceleris suscepti defensionem, statuitur, ut duorum potentissimorum Comitum Pembruchiaë & Huntingtoniaë filijs primogenitis duæ Suffolciensis ducis filiaë minores nuptui tradantur. Jana vero ætate maxima, ad quam primo loco, Henrici liberis sublati, regni hæreditatem cupiebant pervenire Dudlæi filio quarto genito, cui Hilfordi nomen fuit in uxorem daretur, atque ita factum est, ut omnia tria matrimonia eodem die insigni pompa Londini celebrata sunt.

Statim vero post, ægrotare cœpit Edouardus Rex, ac lente tabe confumi: quo percepto, Dudlæius diligentius incumbere negotio, ac primo quoque tempore Mariam primogenitam Henrici ex Catherina filiam, quam solam timebat (nam de Elizabetha ex Anna Bolena parum curabat) Londinum advocare, ut in sua potestate esset, ac publica custodia sepire statuit: sed præceleris Eduardi mors consilium nonnihil impedit; Ma-

Maria enim princeps, cum Dudlæi jussu Londinum properaret, ac jam civitati proxima esset, admonita a suis, Regem fere in extremis esse, ac periculum sibi Londini parari, deseruit inceptum iter, & ad arcem quandam suam minime munitam, quæ Framingham dicitur, omni celeritate se recepit, ubi vigesimo deinde die ab amicis quibusdam secretis, quos in aula habebat, certior facta, quod rex obiisset, quanquam adhuc divulgata res non esset, nec ipsa ignoraret quantæ vires contra eam paratæ essent, omni tamen timore deposito ac in solo dei justiciæ ac innocentia protectore confisa tubarum sonitu reginam se promulgavit.

Mortuus est Edouardus pridie nonas Julij ætatis suæ anno decimo sexto regni vero septimo, eodem prorsus mensis die, quo pater ejus Thomam Morum integritatis & justitiæ caput, capitæ feriendum ante aliquot annos curaverat; ut omnes qui recti rationes rerum expenderent facile perspicerent Henricum tanti viri cædem, morti primogeniti sui luisse; nec tamen expiasse, quia pœnitentiam de peccato suo secundum Deum non egit. Eodem pertinet & ad eandem dei justitiam referre debet quod nullus plane ex Henrici liberis (quos ille ut multiplicaret ac posteritati perpetuaret toties se uxores  
mu-

mutare fingeat) sobolem ullam ex se reliquerit (licet omnes juventuti florerent) sed steriles transierent sine prole aut germine, ne patris tam impia propago ullas radices ageret Northumbrius ac Suffolciensis duces nonnihil perculsi præmatura Edouardi morte, quamdiu celari vix posse sperabat, et si omnia nondum rite disposita essent, progrediendum tamen rati, ad arcem Londinensem, quam primum se conferunt: ibi accepto clam universæ fere præcipuæ nobilitatis jurejurando, in verba sua ac Janæ ducis Suffolciensis filiæ, quæ Regina erat futura; paulo post, evocarunt clanculum prætorem Londinensem & sex præcipuos senatores, quorum etiam iussurandum in eandem sententiam postularunt & tandem interpositis alijs duobus diebus prædictam Janam edictis publicis Reginam promulgarunt. Quam rem populus indignissime se ferre inusitato quodam silentio commonstravit; nonnulli etiam apertius obmurmurare, quorum unus cui Gilberto Potto nomen fuit, a domino suo proditus & accusatus, abscissis auriculis, publice castigatus fuit; accusator autem qui Sanderus vocabatur, eodem ipso die per Thamesim vectus, subversa scapha submersus est.